SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1867.

Presidential Gossip. Previous to the Fall elections we stated that the result would have an immediate and direct influence upon Radical aspirations for the Presidency. The unequivocal andorsement of Congress would, beyond doubt, have secured the Radical nomination for Judge Chase, had not his popularity paled before the more extreme gentrments of STEVENS OF BUTLER, or the equally extreme action of General Sheriday. But now the chances of the three latter are en- rejecting said constitution tirely gone, while those of the former are

by shrewd gerrymandering. Since the meeting of the National Radical Committee, the excitement in regard to the ensuing Presidential campaign has again visen to fever height. The selection of Chicago as the place for holding the nominating Convention is regarded as equivalent to a declaration for General Grant as the nominee, but the friends of the Chief Justice are actively engaged in schemes to secure his nomination, regularly or irregularly, and his election. Many of the former supporters of other candidates are beginning to accept the "logic of events," and profess to see much to admire in the smoke of the eigar and the horse-talk of the distinguished Commander-in-Chief while others declare very openly that under no circumstances can they support him for the Presidency upon any other platform than one which favors universal negro suffrage. If the Radical Convention accommodates its platform to suit the views of General Geant, it is thought the more Radical wing of the party will bolt the nomination, and organize a separate Convention and nominate Judge Chase upon the broad platform of negro equality, with no expectation of electing him upon the general vote, but to secure that result by throwing the election into the House of Representatives. In this event, the House as at present constituted, it is expected would elect him without much pecuniary argument, but should the persuasive appeals of money be required to restore confidence to the weak-kneed Radicals, Jay Cooke and other friends of the financial policy of the Chief Justice are prepared to do the handsome thing in this respect.

It is claimed that in any event, Judge Chase could carry Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, Ohio, Tennessee, and all of the present unreconstructed States, while to the Democrats is conceded Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and California, giving to General Grant the remainder of the States.

While it seems very probable that the Radical party will be divided between GRANT and CHASE, a question arises, "who will be the Democratic candidate?" which, twelve months ago, was regarded of trifling importance, but has now, in view of recent events, become one of the first magnitude. The chances of Sherman, Hancock, Pendle-TON and ADAMs are being actively canvassed as the four most popular and available candidates. It has been reported that General run against his old friend and commander, General Grant, but newspaper corresfriends say he would not only accept the nomination, but would beat General GRANT in the West.

General Hancock's reputation as a soldier, added to his just and wise adminispublic favor and popularity. The connectrial is the only blot upon his escutcheon. of an innocent woman. General Hancock's conservatism during the war prevented his being trusted with a separate command, which was given to such Radicals as Banks, BUTLER, BURNSIDE and Pope, at the expense of success to the armies which they commanded, and which was taken from

Democrats not think it advisable to put subject. element at the North.

the place for holding the National Convention of the party, and this compliment to the city and its foremost politician may be extended to his nomination.

If there is any election by the people, the successful candidate will owe his success to his bold stand against negro suffrage and negro supremacy at the South These questions will sweep everything else. before them. Financial reforms, tariffs, free trade, repudiation and military achievements and reputation must give way to the demand that the whites alone shall govern this country.

in the land, it "frets and struts its hour here to protect the dignity of government, and the upon the stage" with as much vehemence as if it had not been "weighed in the balance" of public opinion and found wanting. On Wednesday the following amendment to the Reconstruction Acts was passed in shall be respected. I will sink the boat in the midthe House by a strict partizan vote, under the party lash of the "Great Commoner"

Be it enacted. That to much of the fifth action of an act passed March 23, 1867, entitled "an act ble for the delivery of these men before Judge supplementary to an act to provide for the near efficient government of the rebel States, presed 1867, and to facilitate their restoration, ratification of the constitution before it becomes valid, be, and the same is hereby, so far modified that a majority of the otes cast at the election for the ralification or rejection of the constitution shall be considered as valid, and as affirming or

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted. That the voting on the ratification of the constitution, vote less," and even now his most ardent friends also for members of Congress, who shall be enclaim success for him, in the canvass, only titled to take their seats as members of the House tration. He is a Conservative officer. of Representatives, on taking the oaths of office required by law whenever and as soon as such States are duly reconstructed and entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States and until a new appointment shall be made the elections for said members shall be according to the districts as they 'existed in the years 1858 and 1859, except when otherwise provided for ; and the same election officers who shall make the returns of the votes cast on ratification or rejec ion of the constitution shall enumerate, and cerfy the votes cast for members of Congress, and ive cirtificates of election to those possessing

The telegraph informs us that on the following day it was read twice in the Senate and referred. It will hardly meet with sufficient opposition there to prevent its passage, and the veto of the President will serve to delay its final passage but few days. Thus the Radicals are determined to secure and hasten the reconstruction of the Southern States, under negro Convention in May and the election in November. Conscious of their certain defeat is as follows : by the intelligent white vote of the North. they expect to secure victory by creating a negro balance of power in the South.

We do not believe that the support of the South can secure the nomination of Judge Chase, or their votes prevent his defeat. And even if it does decide the result of the next Presidential contest in favor they were on very cordial terms, and that Pope however, is exposing a great deal of real of the Radical candidate against a majority on some occasions advised with him confidentially. of the legal voters of the North, we are not that if he had had at that time any feeling that charitable associations are numerous. prepared to believe that it will be submitted to. Congressmen may disregard the solemn instructions of their constituents given at the ballot-box, and legislate confessedly "outside of the Constitution" for party purposes, but if their unconstitutional acts come in conflict with the views of the people, and their illegal negro voters thwart the wishes of the legal white voters of the North, we believe a power greater than the verdict of a jury, or the decision of a judge, will decide this question of Reconstruction and negro suffrage adverse to the enactments of Congress.

The intelligent and well-posted Washingthat the Democratic members of the Reconstruction Committee have attended the meetings regularly, not for the purpose of taking part in the business of the Committee, but to keep posted as to the purposes when a prisoner is defended by abic counsel, and designs of the Radical leaders. The Conservative and Democratic members express themselves in strong opposition to the Southern people taking any part in elections, or other proceedings under the Reconstruction laws, and they urge that tion SHERMAN would not suffer his name to be the Southern whites shall simply protest against the whole proceeding, and withhold any assent to anything which is done, as necessarily be could not read the evidence) he was pendents write that his more intimate they predict that the time is not far distant when Congress will pronounce all these that this abstract should be made up by the very elections null and void, and will restore to the States their old Constitutions.

These views are in accordance with an opinion formed and expressed by us some tration of the affairs of the Fifth Military time since, and though Congress may de-District, is causing him to grow rapidly in clare and vote their firm determination | Holt? to continue their policy of Africanizing the ting attorney passing sentence upon a prisoner in tion of this soldier with the conspiracy South, we believe the people of the North counsel. I think the fact that Mr. Lincoln had will rise up en masse and overthrow legis-The officers who composed that court will lation at once unconstitutional and destrucnever outlive the sentence and execution tive of every principle of liberty and free government. We shall await the approach the midnight gloom which now envelops us.

# General Hancock

We publish to-day the message of the the right done President calling to the attention of Con-Buch officers as McClellan, Buel and gress the order of General Hancock on ta-MEADE, who were subordinated after vic- king command of the Fifth Military Distories; yet his military reputation is second | trict, with the order referred to. This mesto few, while his gentlemanly bearing and sage marks a new feature in the history of great personal popularity won for him a military governments, and is probably the retrieve his character as a citizen and soldier. warmth of feeling and regard which the highest compliment which could have been colder nature of General Grant could conferred upon the distinguished officer to whom it refers. We are curious to know Should, however, the Conservatives and what disposition Congress will make of the

forward a military candidate in the person | The course of General Hancock since of Sherman or Hancock, Mr. Pendleton, his arrival in New Orleans and the assumpof Ohio, is beyond question the most tion of the command of his Department naries in this State, under control of the prominent name for the nomination. The has been in marked contrast with that of South Carolina Conference, are represented "beautiful snow" by melting it up to wash Washington as a patriot. monderful change in favor of the Conser- the other District Commanders, and stands as in a flourishing condition. At the with. In the vicinity of H and Eighth valives in his State and his great populari- out in most enviable distinctness on this Conference held at Morganton during the streets the weather moderated greatly last ty in all the Western States, his eminent very account. Unlike most military men past week, we find from the reports subabilities and unimpeachable private char- who have been appointed to positions of mitted that the Carolina Female College, largest fire we have had in a long time, and tional Monument one-tenth of one per cent. political power into the uncontrolled posacter, make him a favorite with many. high civil authority, he has added to his session of hundreds of thousands of ignoshould be not be nominated, it will be brilliant record as a soldier, profound ville: Davenport Female Co'.ege, Rev. S. Amos Kendall, who gave \$100,000—the work on the Monument will rant and debased negroes, breaks down all says when we give up slavery that mething owing to a desire to conciliate the military statesmanship as a Governor. We can Lander, President, Lenoir, and Mecklengive no better illustration of the temper of burg Female College, Rev. A. G. Stacy, The growing popularity of Mr. Adams, General Hancock's administration than by President, Charlotte, are all in a flourishof Massachusetts, his ability and his fami- quoting from a late number of the New ing condition. ly prestige, point to him as an available Orleans Picaquee, giving the particulars of Within the range of our acquaintance judged by interchanges of social courtesies man for the Democracy. Public opinion the recent habeas corpus case in that city, the schools for females are all well filled. are not on speaking terms. is rapidly settling down upon Boston as and that officer's profound regard for the Mrs. Ransom's Seminary in this city, has

sacredness of the writ: On Saturday night a father and son, known respectively in this community by the names of Sinon M. Frank Walleche and Edmund F. Walleche a spectively in this community by the names of Si-mon M. Frank Walleche and Edmund F. Walleche, who for several months past have been proprietors of the sash and planing mills, called the Mariposa Mills, on St. Joseph street, were arrested by the police, under a warrant issued by Govrnor Flanders, who had received a requisition York, they being indicted in the City of New York, it is alleged, with obtaining goods from merchants there, about eighteen months ago, to the amount of \$100,000, by false pretences.

Saturday night Judge Cotton, counsel for the accused, sued out, before Judge Theard, a writ of moral influence over the sterner sex which is habeas corpus, returnable this morning at 10 o'clock. It appears, however, that Gen. Hancock learned late last evening of the simple fact of the to life its chiefest attraction. issuance of the writ by a court of competent jurisdiction, and of the probability, under peculiar at-tendant circumstances, that the writ was not to be respected. He at once went in person to the office

rights of the people as to life. liberty, and property must be preserved. So long as I am a power here the law shall be respected. I know nothing Mr. Chief of Police, about this case; do not know what these men are charged with : but it is sufficient for me to know, and you to know that a writ of abeas corpus has been issued, and that write dle of he river with cannon that takes these men on board, and intercept any train of cars that car-If the law is not observed, who and what is safe ! I may be taken away, you may be, any of us may be. Justice must be utheld. I hold you, therefore, Mr. Chief of Police, responei-

Theard, in obedience to that writ It so though we had listened truly to the defen-

## General Popt.

late to General HANCOCK. We have pub- for such slaves so taken. lished his order, the President's message

of the picture, and illustrate one of the tion. military tools -- a very "beggar on horseback"--whom the Radicals use in their vile purpose of Africanizing the South. Gen. Pope, whose headquarters have been transferred from the saddle to Atlanta, whose labors in the interest of his party carried the largest number of qualified votes, and who Georgia for a Convention, and whose efforts in behalf of Radicalism in Alabama are too recent to need special reference, was one of the principal accusers and witnesses against General Fitz John Porter, who was cashiered for "slowne's." at the second battle of Manassas, and "disaffection " during the battles around Richmond. A recent letter of Gen. FRANKLIN's shows the whole matter up in its true light, and gives the army opinion of Gen. Pope. How upremacy, in time for their nominating fitting are such men to do the dirty work for the Radicals in the South. The letter

HARTFORD, COEN., Sept. 21, 1867. My DEAR GRANT :- Fitz John Porter writes me to ask that I will do something to aid him in getting a rehearing in his case. All that I can do is terrible cold, and I am able to resume my to write you and give you the reasons why I think it will be an act of justice to give him the opportunity to clear himself from the terrible imputa-

tion now resting upon bim. I saw Porter in Pope's company the day after the latter's defeat at Bull Run, and afterwards, sickness, until we arrived in front of Washington. I know I talked a good deal myself with Pope, and I think orter had acted badly, I would have learned it cordial with Porter. I have, therefore, always thought that the attack upon Porter was the result of an after thought, and that the charges

During the trial I thought it proper to inform Chomas and myself, would, if requested, go believe Pope or Roberts under oath. I had consulted General R ynolds before I made the proposithan the veto of Presidents, more potential tion. He consented to go himself, and thought much harder for the poor. It is getting to ton correspondent of the Beston Post states | Court by an attempt to break down the evidence of the principal prosecutors. The sequel showed

that he was so prejudiced the whole proceedings show. Whether it is better or worse for the

have had, had a cool, unbiased person, of legal knowledge, made this abstract instead of General

of the coming day with patience, unawed by trial of Admiral Byng was injustice so without yond precedent, and estal lishing the fact, that no matter how or by whom flagrant injustice is done,

For my part, I know that Porter was as loval as

W. B. FRANKLIN. General U. S. GRANT, commanding army of the United States.

E. D. Townsend, Ass't Adjutant General.

Female Seminaries. We are glad to see that the Female Semi-

nearly or quite one hundred young ladies for \$150,000,000 in gold. Spain has Representativesleges are as well patronized as they should or them from the Governor of the State of New | be, it is a matter of congratulation to know that the daughters of the State are receiv- ed. As predicted to you some time since, woman's legitimate sphere, and which lends

Council of State

Compensation for Slaves.

The Kentucky Senate has adopted, by a vote of twenty-five to six, a resolution providing for the appointment of a select committee of five from the Senate and five event in political circles to-day, consists in as early as practicable the assessed value of letter of August 1st, 1867, to the President, slaves taken from the citizens of Kentucky and in which he protests against the removal by Federal Ex entire proclamation, by acts of Secretary Stanton and of Gen. Sheridan. The General then took his departure, and we the 13th article; and also the value of such have been written after a dinner of Radislaves taken from each county in the Com- calism, served up both hot and cold, and as requires that a majority of an the registered der of the and dignity of government. We don't votes of the district shall be cast in favor of the remember of ever having witnessed a more inable the citizens of the State to obtain com-

General Hancock. We stated in a late article that this di tinguished soldier was a member of th Military Commission which conducted the Lincoln Conspiracy trials. We are glad to be corrected in this statement. We could hardly reconcile the finding of the Commission in regard to Mrs. Surratt, the ugly reports in respect to Booth's Diary, and the tampering with the papers before they reached the President, with the high opinion we had formed of General Han-COCK. This officer was, at the time of the trial, Commander of the Department of Washington, but had nothing whatever to

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. Washington, D. C., Dec. 16, 1867. To the Journal: - Colt's foot candy, hive syrup, bonsett cordial and sage tea, etc., such impressions as statesmen would like have at last effected a partial cure of a most to boast of. Unless it be diseases incident to colds, from which almost every one is suffering, Washington is remarkably free from Our extreme cold weather, poverty. The applications for relief Means have recently been inaugurated here calism is in a fearful state of demoralizagrieved by anything that Porter or any one who to provide for the necessities of the suffer- tion. Its leaders are alarmed. Their ship ing white people from the South, who are that Pope was particularly in good spirits and at present sojourning in Washington. An association has been formed for this pur- We can stand the loss without crying much. pose, which promises to accomplish much The life-boat is displaying its signals. It good. Accounts from all parts of the coun- will be the fault of the poor Radicals them-Porter that Generals J. F. Reynolds, George H. try represent that the winter is an unusualfore the Court and swear that we would not be- ly severe one, and the depression in business, which everywhere exists, renders it of General Thomas' opinion of Pope's veracity thousand men out of employment in New York city, but a new feature of this state dence, on the ground that the Court appeared so of things exists in the fact that it is in contwenty-five per cent. That is a little bet- not look much brighter. ter than the wholesale reduction which has been going on in the Departments in this city. The turning out of office by the Commissioner of Agriculture of twenty-

seven women in one day has been, and still ernment, and how true it will be to the is, the subject of proper censure. It is mission of peaceand of constitutional rights say that Gen. Holt was prejudiced against Porter | thought that they should have had at least three months' notice. The Treasury De- will be at hand. Till then the South will partment is also to be considerably deplet- have to endure the evils of Radical folly course of justice that the judge advocate should ed. On the other hand, all the clerks are and misrule. And what a depth of infamy raising heaven and earth, and trying to is in store for Southern men who have almove Congress to increase their salaries lied themselves to fanaticism and invited twenty per cent. In my opinion it is right the ascendancy of radical sentiment. The

> dred dollars per month To-day, the committee on Appropriations unanimously reported the bill granting the twenty per cent. increase. It will of February. It will come like a blessing that the Paris Patrie denies it, a thing from Heaven to many poor families. There hardly necessary to do among civilized landladies who have back board bills due,

will also rejoice. There are some good, or rather tolerable oarding houses in Washington, but as a general thing they are frightful abodes for Christians, and those who do not recognize in themselves the truth of the doctrine fire broke out in the front part of the house, of Total Depravity. A man would, I sometimes think, be justified in taking his wife's life at once, rather than attempt it by plaprecedent done. I think that there never was a cing her in a boarding house. It is very funny to get married. It looks nice, but three months in an institution of the kind I have named, will take off all its glitter. Possibly there are women able to suptim long enough. You will, in my opinion, do an | cently well off in these times. Some poor men object to marrying a rich woman, for fear she will taunt him about it-not if she is in love and he proves to be a good man. Without affording competent support love won't last. It cannot exist on air, but I am not philosopher enough to talk on this subject. Should be glad to hear "Mononia." He has time to explain the cause of the unbappy condition of matrimony. Sunday morning on account of the burning building the church, can hardly afford to soon be resumed. be so liberal again. It is not probable that any serious estrangement of feeling exists between Gen.

Grant and Mr. Stanton. So far as can be there is no ground for the story that they

We now have a chance to purchase Cuba

thousand, of which fully one-third is colorshape. Maj. Gen. Meade will be indicated as his successor.

useless to deny that those in favor of re-

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18, 1867. GRANT AND STANTON.

To the Journal :- The most remarkable from the House, with instructions to report the appearance of General Grant's private of Congress, and by amendment to the Con- The reasoning of the letter is inconceiva- negro representatives, the Democratic party of stitution of the United States, known as bly foolish and weak. The letter must the North would at the next election whiten them what steps are necessary and proper to en- rye, of the Radical brand, in company with lengthy history of the negro race, but will be 12:45 P. M. being behind time, when two his friend Washburn. The letter is pub-We have referred in laudatory terms of pensation from the Federal Government lished just in season to prove that Grant is neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet. We suppose that the talk of reviving the One of two things is evident from the no doubt of the gentleman's great ability and that "growing small by degrees and beautifully to which this is amendatory may, at the time of in regard to him, the comments of the New Constitution has recalled to the Kentuck- wording of the letter. He was at that time Orleans press in reference to his administians the recollection of a provision of that a silly Radical in sentiment, or a man greatdocument which inhibits the taking of ly in awe of Congress, an institution which We propose to-day to give the other side private property except on just compensa- has long since ceased to frighten even old women. Congress is an insufferably weak institution in comparison with the Executive of the nation. In his letter the Geneal says "his," Stanton's removal, not be effected against his will, without the consent of the Senate." He sees by this time that it can, and that had there been three times as many Stantons in the field as there were Richmonds, the President had ample grounds for removing all of them. Again, the "loyal people" would not sustain it. "Loyal people!" Who are they? If Grant imagines for a moment that they constitute the body supporting the Reconstruction acts, he is wofully mis-

> taken-that is, if "loyal" in his vocabulary means fidelity-to the Constitution .-Gen. Grant, I say it on my responsibility as one of the sovereign people, appears to the best advantage when he drops entirely. the role of "Sir Oracle." His writings and speeches are not calculated to make

GRANT AND THE PRESIDENT Strenuous efforts are being made to prove that a letter purporting to be from law, and which said that Grant would not accept a Republican nomination, is a forgery. The Chronicle has a double-leaded leader to that effect this morning. It was a sensible letter if it was a forgery. The signs are plenty as blackberries that Radiis on the reefs and quicksands of destruction. It is a kind of shipwreck which Democratic underwriters rather enjoy .selves if they do not get aboard while they

The interest in Fenianism is reviving here again. The consolidation of the put a humbug showman upon their ticket

I cannot help thinking what a profound pleasure there is in store for the Democraey of this country so soon as it obtains control of the Legislative branch of the Govat the South. In that day the South may look up, for the hour of her deliverance that this increase should be made. If any day is surely, swiftly, speeding on when one thinks differently, let him try to sup- this will be realized. Retributive justice port a wife and family here on one hun- follows wrong with the precision of the spear of Ithuriel and with the strength of

Some one set a rumor afloat to the effect that France was about to send an envoy to undoubtedly become a law before the first Mexico. Late news from France states is much rejoicing among the clerks and people. Mexico is exactly in the position predicted for her by statesmen. She had with Maximilian a prospect of a stable government. She now has nothing but anar-

Last night an attempt was made to burn the residence of Secretary Seward. The and had it got well under headway, it would have prevented egress. It may not have been the work of an incendiary, but

We are having numerous fires now during this cold weather; more than usual. To-day in the Senate Mr. Trumbull of the Judiciary Committee asked that the committee be discharged from the further whether West Virginia is legally a State or not. Among real lawyers there is only one opinion on this subject. Senator Thomas. of Maryland, had a favorable report made in his case. There has been a useless expense and delay in this matter, which I am at last glad to say is settled.

The President's message to-day to Congress in favor of and so highly complimentary to General W. S. Hancock, has crea-

WASHINGTON MONUMENT. Very truly yours,

CROMWELL.

# Cuffee in Congress.

When the new supplemental reconstrucsideration Wednesday, in the House of Fall, whoever he may be.

While our State University has about committed suicide, and none of our male colpopulation of over one hundred and five of the South. The object was to enslave eight million of white people by putting an inferior race to rule over them.

him to be so. His very anatomical formation was

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE, prosperous and thriving until they admitted the negro to a share in their government and commenced with the work of miscogenation.

In continuation, Mr. Brooks referred to the history of the Mexican race, and attributed their ef- Government will be obliged to interfere, as colored races. This might be the last time that Mississippi conspiracies, and the wretched he would address a white audience upon this floor, for it seemed to be a fixed fact that negroes were to be brought down from the galleries and brought to seats with the representatives upon this floor. But he gave notice that the white people of the North would never submit to the insuit, and if the lominant party now blackened these halls with

seemed to forget the language of the Bible which declared that the Creator had made of one blood all nations of the earth. The gentleman says he nade them of all blo ds. He has gone into a dare to say they have not souls to be saved? The same God who will judge the negro will also damn the gentleman from New York if he deserves it. (Mr. Stevens, unless he is misrepresented, does accident about 3 o'clock this afternoon. he was superior in intellect to all the House; but the championship of America, and he would put the gentleman from New York against Fred. Douglass and Langston. (Douglass and Langston are both half white, and their superiority to the negro illustrates the strength of the white The gentleman (Mr. Brooks) might choose two of the judges for the discussion on any subject except negroe's shins, and if the gentleman (Mr. Brooks; did not throw up the sponge, he (Mr. Stevens) would concede him to be superior n intellect and attainments to any gentleman in the House. Mr. Stevens then demanded the pre-

Thanks to the President for his Patriotic

Resident Executive Committee held at the National Hotel in the city of Washington on Wednesday evening, December 18th. 1867, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted

cock in being "the first officer in high command south of the Potomac since the close of the civil ler, Utica; Mrs L H Thomas, Kenosha, Wis; Garbeen made superior, has administered a deserved Missing—Stephen Steuart, President of the Oil and signal rebute to those who should have been Creek Road. the guardians of our Constitutional Rights instead of being their destroyers, and has thrown a ray of hope over the future of the Republic ; for all which he merits, and will receive the heartfelt gratitude and admiration of every real friend of our imperiled institutions. Resolved. That we tender to the President of

the United States our sincere thanks for his prompt recognition of the merits of his military subordi nate, and for the admirable tone and temper in eneral Dent, General Grant's brother-in- which that recognition is expressed in his mes- ed; the rest were burned to death, and all sage, this day communicated to Congress. And we venture the confident assurance that whatever charred remains, without any means of asmay be the reception of that document in the bodies to which it is addressed, it will meet with a cordial response from every true American heart. Resolved. That copies of these resolutions be respectfully communicated to the President and

CHAS. MASON, Iowa, Chairman, THOS. B. FLORENCE, Pennsylvania. HENRY W. HARRINGTON, Indiana, Sam'l J. Randall, Pennsylvania, JAMES G. BERRETT, Washington, JONAH D. HOOVER, Washington, CORNELIUS WENDELL, Washington WM FLINN, Washington, Secretary.

### From the New York Herald. The Coming Political Revolution.

At the time of the Connecticut State

be an old story that there are at least fifty Roberts and Savage wings infuses some for Congress, we predicted that the people, new energy into the rank and file of the already beginning to be dissatisfied with Freeman, Norwich, Penn.; Mrs. Hubbard. &! army of the Irish Republic. There is more the policy of the Radicals, would repudi- Catherines, C. W.; Frank Walker, Buffalo. tenacity of life in this organization than ate the party thus abusing its power and was supposed possible, yet its prospects reject the whole of its candidates. The retemplation to reduce salaries in New York for a successful revolution in Ireland do sult verified our prediction and the rebuke York City; James Walsh, Brooklyn, N. Y.; W. administered to the Republicans was so Patterson, Oil Creek; Mrs. Fisher, Minnesots, in severe that we at once discovered in it indications of a coming political revolution hroughout the country, directed against the atrocious legislation of the Radical Congress. In the elections that followed in Main and California, and subsequently n Pennsylvania and Ohio, this revolution began to take form and substance, and, despite the desperate efforts of the Republicans to account for their sudden reverses on the plea of local issues, or the difference of their supporters, occasioned by over confidence in their own strength, it became

evident that a deep feeling was at work among the people and it seemed as if the doom of Radicalism was already scaled. The tremendous changes that followed in the votes of the States holding their elections in November, and especially the disastrous overthrow of the Radical State icket in New York and the complete anninilation of the party in the metropolis, put the matter beyond question or dispute and so alarmed the Radical leaders as to summarily stop the impeachment agitation in Congress. It is clear, however, that the Republicans still remain resolved upon carrying out their reconstruction policy at the South and will persist in their efforts to bring the Southern States back into the Union under the political control of the brutalized and ignorant negro population,

in order that they may add to the strength of their party in the approaching Presidential elections. Under these circumstances we predict be culmination in November next of the colitical revolution of which we have al-

ready felt the first shock. From all the symptoms that surround us it is easy to foresee that the violence and folly of Congress, in forcing upon the country a policy entirely foreign to our institutions, and in conflict with all our ideas of freedom, justice and generosity, will unite the people upon the Democratic and Conservative nominee for the next Presidency, and that he will be elected by a large majority. The Radicals may hope to save themselves by calling to their aid the great name of Gen. Grant; but if that distinguished military leader should accept a nomination upon the African supremacy platform of the present Congress, he will be defeated at the polls as easily as Chase or any other candi-The sleighing at five and ten dollars per ted considerable excitement. It is thought date would be. The principles that agitate hour has been excellent for the last few by some to be a virtual nomination of Han- the country at the present time are strongdays. A few millionaires have seemed to each by Johnson to be his successor. In the poor folks have enjoyed the enjoy it. The poor folks have enjoyed the enjoyed to be a virtual nomination of Hander and the enjoyed to be a virtual nomination of people to the importance of the issue.—
The reconstruction policy to which the Radical party promises to adhere is an atro-The National Banks, having agreed to cious outrage upon civilized society. It of "Calvary Baptist Church." It was the contribute towards the Washington Nadegrades the white race, and, by giving destroyed by the war. By that the North the safeguards of society, obliterates the progress of half a century, reduces ten States of the Union to a condition of African barbarism, and demoralizes the national government. It is against this policy that the people will record their votes, and it is to save the country from these evils that tion bill of Thad. Stevens was under con- they will defeat the Radical candidate next

### Discovery of Extensive Black Conspiracies in the South. The surging elements of political and

social strife now agitating the South are beginning to find an outlet in an almost The recent census of our city shows a enfranchise the blacks and disfranchise the whites boundless sea of troubles. We have already chronicled many acts of lawlessness the war, not because they do not acknow committed by the blacks in defiance of the that the daughters of the State are receiving the education necessary for them to give that tone to society and exercise that different from his head to his feet. He had no hair upon his head, but wool. It was true no in- sissippi. So threatening have mat-Mr. Logan of Illinois introduced a reso-strument had yet been invented to weave the ters become there that the Governor lution to-day looking to the removal of the Capital to some more central point. It is could be done. The negro's skull is different from that of the white man, and the difference is neted upon to issue a proclamation, warning the blacks against commit-The Council of State met in Raleigh moving the Capital have some strength, body. He has nothing to denote that he is the them against following the seditious advice Ex-Gov. Se Major Wiliamson that he had learned that a write in the against following the seditions advised by not cause any particular of habeas corpus had been issued, and that owing the magainst following the seditions advised by not cause any particular of habeas corpus is to be observed and shall be. I am shorn, and it is no longer a feared power shall be appeared by the suppose the only business of importance which came before it was the magainst following the seditions advised by nature that he should be called upon to cooperate in a great government, or to be considered as the brother of the hallos Saxon, and it was never intended by nature that he should be called upon to cooperate in a great government, or to be considered as the brother of the hallos Saxon, and it was never intended by nature that he should be called upon to cooperate in a great government, or to be considered as the brother of the hallos Saxon, and it was never intended by nature that he should be called upon to cooperate in a great government, or to be considered as the brother of the hallos Saxon, and it was never intended by nature that he is the magainst following the seditions advised upon to cooperate in a great government, or to be considered as the brother of the hallos Saxon, and it was never intended by nature that he is the dead by nature that he is the dead by nature that he is the magainst following the seditions advised upon to cooperate in a great government, or to be considered as the brother of the hallos Saxon, and it was never intended by nature that he is the magainst following the seditions advised upon to cooperate in a great government, or to be considered as the brother of the hallos Saxon, and it has a second in the magainst following the seditions advised upon to cooperate in a great government, or to be considered as the brother of the hallos Saxon, and it has a second in the magainst following the seditions advised upon to cooperate in a great government, or to be considered as the brother of the hallos Saxon, and it through his veins, but the Congo negro was never intended as a man and brother. Referring to ancient history, Mr. Brooks mentioned the Arabs, the Turks, and others as nations that had been uary next, unless Congress arranges a plan of dividing and distributing the farm lands, particulars of persons and places being furnished the Governor. In such an event, it just got married.

is unnecessary to predict the fate that will befall the black race, not only in Missis sippi, but throughout the South; for the eminacy and degradation to the admixture with Gen. Canby has already, in regard to the negroes will perish by thousands. New York Herald.

> Terrible Railroad Accident\_Fifty Passen. gers Burned to Death and as many more Injured\_A Passenger Car thrown down an Embankment Twenty Feet on the

Lake Shore Road. Buffalo, Wednesday, Dec. 18. The New York Express train from Cleve. land, on the Lake Shore road, due here at miles this side of Angola, either from a defect in a rail or frost, met with a serious Two rear passenger cars were thrown off the track and rolled over an embankment

A train with surgeons, officers of the road and others, left at 4 oclock, to render assistance. The killed and wounded are exneeted to arrive here at 9 o'clock and every preparation is being made by the citizens of the city to make the wounded comforts

The following is a list of the killed and wounded so far as ascertained:

Killed-Mrs J M Strong, of Buffalo; Mary Free man, residence unknown; J P Hayward, Agent of the Road at State line.

Wounded-Anna Maria Sales, of Corfu N V Message Commendation of the Conduct Mary Moore, of Brooklyn, NY; Mary Shelden and child, of Corfu, NY; Mrs H A Thomas, of Utica, NY: R M Russell, of Franklin, Tenn At a meeting of the National Democratic L Petton, of New York ; James Brown, of Buffa lo, N Y; Mrs Laine and two children, Groten Mary Sales, Corfu, N Y; Robert and Ann McCar thy, Princeton, Ill; Daniel Carr, Brooklyn, NY Lydia Strong, Buffalo, N Y; Ira Babcock and wife, Saracuse, N Y; Mr Forbush, Buffalo, N Y Robert Stewart and wife, Oneida; Mrs Hamiin Buffalo, N Y; Winnie McCarthy, Lowell, Mass; W H Moore, Brooklyn, N Y; Albert Rivenberg, Al-Resolved, That Major General Winfield S. Han-bion, N Y; J C Cribb, Salem, Penn; A H Thomas, Utica; M Copely, Minneapolis, Minn; W H Fel to declare his allegiance to that civil law to ret Hurley, Corry, Penn; J Mayer, New York City

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Buffalo, N. Y., Wednesday, Dec. 18. The accident at Angola, on the Lake Shore Railway, was more serious than at first reported. The rear car went over an embankment of fifty feet, was set on fire, and out of fifty passengers only two escapthat is left is a mass of blackened and certaining their names.

The accident occurred at Big Sister's Bridge, one quarter of a mile east of Ango-One train with the unhurt passengers about 9:30 o'clock. The balance of the wounded will be here about 12 o'clock.-Every preparation is being made to care for their wants by the citizens of Buffalo. Inquests are now being held at Angola on the killed. A large number of the physicians of Buffalo left on a 4 o'clock special train, to assist the wounded.

In addition to those already reported as killed, the following have also been men

election last spring, when the Republicans Jasper Fuller and wife, Spartanburg, Penn.; Mr Graves, residence unknown; W. H. Ross, North Bend, Penn ; E. B. Forbush, Buffalo ; Mrs. W

Additional wounded Henry Jackson, Illinois; S. T. Howard, No. sensible; Chas. P. Wood, Buffalo; A. H. Fishe Owatona, Minu.

From the Charleston Mercur

The opening proceedings of the Georgi Conservative Convention, as reported in the Macon journals, show how obstinately the Southern opponents of reconstruction resist the logic of events, and how unwisely they seek to better their position. The remarks of Mr. B. H. Hill, the President, and a key-note to the spirit in which a body, locally influential, enters upon the task of resistance to the Congressional plan. Noth ing is conceded as a consequence of the war nothing said that looks like acceptance of the attered circumstances of the time. All l

bravado and defiance.—N. Y. Times. Nothing! Was the writer of the above article oblivious of well known and important facts, or was he regardless of the

What has become of the right of seces sion? Does any Southern Conservative claim that right now? Has it not been yielded as a result of the war? Is it pre tended that this right is a mere myth, of no practical importance, and that its surrender amounts to nothing? For what then was the war undertaken? Did not the South take up arms to assert that right? Did not the North rush into the conflict to deny it Certainly it was the sole issue on which the war was raised, a war between two great sec tions of a mighty country, a war which has equalled in its magnitude and horrors any war which history records. Is its surren der then a mere nothing? Were the peo ple of the United States all fools that they should engage in a terrible civil war for nothing? It was what the South fought for and lost. It was what the North fough against and won. Surely, then, when the right of secession is yielded, something is

conceded as a result of the war. What has become of slavery? Where are the millions of property in slaves once owned by the Southern people. Mr. Hill did not contend that slavery still exists. No man at the South contends that it does .-Mr. Hill did not claim that the Southern people still have a right to that property or say that he expected it to be paid for. No sane Southern man indulges in any such wild vision. Where is slavery, then, and slave property? Surely they have been surrendered as one of the results of the nal issue of secession, and the institution say, when we give up slavery, that nothing

is conceded as a result of the war. What has become of the millions of prop erty invested in Confederate securities The Confederate debt has been repudiated throughout the South, and the paper that once represented comfortable fortunes is now worthless trash in the hands

of its possessors. Is all this nothing What has become of the other property of the South? Our banks are broken, our fields are laid waste, our homes are burned, and there is no redress. Is this also noth-

No! No! The Southern Conservatives are denounced as "impracticable extremists," who will yield nothing as a result of ledge the legitimate results of the war, but

slaves to do the bidding of their con-The largest mill in the Northwest cut-150,000 feet of lumber in twelve hours. Garibaldi is treated with great severity

Ex-Gov. Seymour spoils some of Car penter's "Reminiscences of Lincoln." Salnave is developing into a greater

After January 1st it will cost but twelve cents to send a letter to Europe. A Newburyporter, 83 years of age, has